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6	Attorney for PlaintiffPlaintiffs		
7	IN THE LINITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT	
8		ICT OF ARIZONA	
9	PRESCOT	DIVISION	
10	Tony Manzo, <u>Suzanne Adams, Brian</u>	No. 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT	
11	Kimmerle, Judy Kinsinger, Matthew Lee,		
12	Seth Zimmerman, Nicole Cavasini- Pludowski and Nancy Thias, Individually	ORIGINAL FIRST AMENDED AND	
13	and on	SUBSTITUTED COMPLAINT— COLLECTIVE ACTION	
14	On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,		
15			
16	PlaintiffPlaintiffs,		
17	V.		
18	Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops,		
19	LLC, Inspired Closets of Arizona, LLC,		
20	and Thomas Corkery,		
21	Defendants.		
22	PlaintiffPlaintiffs Tony Manzo ("P	laintiff, Suzanne Adams, Brian Kimmerle,	
23	Judy Kinsinger, Matthew Lee, Seth Zimmer	man, Nicole Cavasini-Pludowski and Nancy	
24	Thise ("Plaintiffe") individually and on he	chalf of all others similarly situated, by and	
25	Timas (Traintins), individually and on or	man of an others similarly situated, by and	
26	through <u>histheir</u> attorney Courtney Lowe	ery of Sanford Law Firm, PLLC, for his	
	Ряде	1 of 19	
	Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al. U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT		
		Complaint—Collective Action	

Original their First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action ("Amended Complaint") against Defendants Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, Inspired Closets of Arizona, LLC, and Thomas Corkery (collectively "Defendant" or "Defendants"), states state and alleges allege as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. The purpose of this First Amended and substituted Complaint ("Amended Complaint") is to add the opt-in plaintiffs Suzanne Adams, Brian Kimmerle, Judy Kinsinger, Matthew Lee, Seth Zimmerman, Nicole Cavasini-Pludowski and Nancy Thias as named Plaintiffs; to add employer Inspired Closets of Arizona, LLC, as a Defendant; as well as clarify and refine Plaintiffs' original allegations against Defendants and include details related to the allegations of Suzanne Adams, Brian Kimmerle, Judy Kinsinger, Matthew Lee, Seth Zimmerman, Nicole Cavasini-Pludowski and Nancy Thias.

1.2. This is a collective action brought by Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, against Defendants for violations of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. (the "FLSA"), and the minimum wage provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, A.R.S. § 23-363.

2.3. Plaintiff seeksPlaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment, monetary damages, liquidated damages, prejudgment interest, and a reasonable attorney's fee and costs as a

1	10. Plaintiff Kinsinger ("Kinsinger") is an individual and resident of Yavapai	
2	County.	
3	11. Plaintiff Lee ("Lee") is an individual and resident of Yavapai County.	
4	12. Plaintiff Zimmerman ("Zimmerman") is an individual and resident of	
5	Yavapai County.	
6		
7	6.13. Plaintiff Thias ("Thias") is an individual and resident of Maricopa County.	
8	7.14. Separate Defendant Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC ("ECC"),	
9	is a domestic limited liability company.	
10 11	8.15. ECC's registered agent for service of process is T. Marie Corkery, at 821	
12	Flaming Arrow, Prescott, Arizona 86301.	
13	16. Separate Defendant Inspired Closets of Arizona, LLC ("ICA"), is a	
14	domestic limited liability company.	
15		
16	17. ICA's registered agent for service of process is T. Marie Corkery, at 821	
17	Flaming Arrow, Prescott, Arizona 86301.	
18	9.18. Separate Defendant Thomas Corkery ("Corkery") is an individual and	
19	resident of Arizona.	
20		
21	10.19. Defendants ECC, in the course of their business, maintain a	
22	website at https://engrained.com/ .	
23	20. ICA, in the course of their business, maintains a website at	
24	https://inspiredclosets.com/.	
25	IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS	
26		
	Page 4 of 19 Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al. U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action	

1	11. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint	
2	as though fully incorporated in this section.	
3	21. Defendant's Defendants' primary business is selling and installing	
4	cabinets, countertops, and storage.	
5		
6	22. ECC designs cabinets and countertops. for different areas of the home,	
7	including the kitchen and bathrooms.	
8	12.23. ICA designs cabinets and storage for different areas of the home,	
9	including closets, the pantry, and the laundry room.	
10		
11	13.24. Corkery is a principal, director, officer, and/or owner of both ECC and	
12	ICA.	
13	14.25. Corkery took an active role in operating both ECC and ICA and in the	
14	management thereof.	
15		
16	15.26. Corkery, in his role as an operating employer of both ECC and ICA, had	
17	the power to hire and fire PlaintiffPlaintiffs, often supervised Plaintiff's Plaintiffs' work	
18	and determined histheir work schedule, and made decisions regarding	
19	Plaintiff's Plaintiffs' pay, or lack thereof.	
20		
21	16. Corkery, at relevant times, exercised supervisory authority over Plaintiff	
22	in relation to his work schedule, pay policy and the day to-day job duties that Plaintiff's	
23	jobs entailed.	
24	27. Corkery implemented the same or similar pay policies at ECC and ICA.	
25	27. Corkery impromented the same of similar pay ponetes at Dee and text.	
26		

Page 5 of 19
Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al.
U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT
First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

- 28. Employees of ECC and ICA performed similar work, were subject to the same or similar pay policies, and incurred damages stemming from the same or similar violations of the FLSA, as alleged below.
- 29. Corkery and ECC had a duty to pay their employees as required by the FLSA.
- 30. Corkery and ICA had a duty to pay their employees as required by the FLSA.
- 31. Kimmerle and Adams were employed by both ECC and ICA within the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit. At all times during their employment with either ECC or ICA, they were also employed by Corkery.
- 17.32. During each of the three years preceding the filing of this Amended Complaint, Defendants employed at least two individuals who were engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or had employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that had been moved in or produced for commerce by any person, such as tools, materials, vehicles and fuel.
- 18.33. Defendant's Defendants' annual gross volume of sales made or business done was not less than \$500,000.00 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated) during each of the three calendar years preceding the filing of this complaint Amended Complaint.

Kimmerle as a Sales Representative from approximately December of 2020 until June 38. ICA and Corkery employed Kinsinger as a Designer from approximately 39. ECC and Corkery employed Lee as a Designer and Sales Representative ECC and Corkery have employed Zimmerman as a Designer since June 41. ICA and Corkery employed Cavasini-Pludowski as a Designer and Sales 42. ECC and Corkery employed Thias as a Designer from approximately May **Page 7 of 19** U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al. First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al.

U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT

First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

28.51. Defendants regularly reduced or eliminated entirely Plaintiff's Plaintiffs' commission if Plaintiff made an error in designing a cabinet-or, countertop- or storage space.

29.52. Upon information and belief, <u>Defendant Defendants</u> also regularly reduced or refused to pay the commissions earned by other Commission Employees.

30.53. When PlaintiffPlaintiffs or other Commission Employees made an error in designing or manufacturing a project, DefendantDefendants would quantify the error and then take that amount out of all future commissions until the amount had been paid back. Due to this policy and practice, there were weeks or months in which PlaintiffPlaintiffs and other Commission Employees were paid nothing at all.

31.54. In weeks in which Defendants reduced or failed to pay the commission of PlaintiffPlaintiffs and other Commission Employees, the hourly rate of PlaintiffPlaintiffs and other Commission Employees fell below 1.5x5 times the applicable minimum wage.

32.55. In weeks in which their hourly rate was less than 1.5x the applicable minimum wage, PlaintiffPlaintiffs and other Commission Employees were are entitled to an overtime rate of 1.5x5 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40.

- 56. Defendant also deducted against Plaintiffs commissions for expenses incurred on Defendant's behalf.
- 57. For example, Defendant deducted the following from Plaintiffs commissions: credit card transaction fees when a customer paid with a credit card; social

media marketing for the company; travel expenses for mandatory training; and other miscellaneous fees to reduce commission payments.

58. Plaintiffs therefore "kicked back" the amount of the deductions listed above to Defendants, creating additional minimum wage and overtime violations. See 29 C.F.R. § 531.35.

33.59. At all relevant times herein, <u>Defendant has Defendants have</u> deprived <u>PlaintiffPlaintiffs</u> and other Commission Employees of proper overtime compensation for all of the hours worked over forty per week.

34.60. Defendants knew or showed reckless disregard for whether itstheir actions violated the FLSA.

V. REPRESENTATIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

35. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully incorporated in this section.

36.61. Plaintiff brings Plaintiffs bring this claim for relief for violation of the FLSA as a collective action pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all persons similarly situated, who were, are, or will be employed by Defendant Defendants within the applicable statute of limitations period, who are entitled to payment of the following types of damages:

- A. Regular wages for all hours worked and overtime premiums for all hours worked over forty hours in any week;
 - B. Liquidated damages; and

First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

44.69. The email addresses of many of the probable FLSA collective action plaintiffs are available from Defendant Defendants.

VI. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Individual Claims for Violation of the FLSA)

45. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

46.70. Plaintiff asserts Plaintiffs assert this claim for damages and declaratory relief pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq.

47.71. At all relevant times, <u>Defendant has Defendants have</u> been, and <u>continues continue</u> to be, an enterprise engaged in commerce within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203.

48.72. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206 and 207 require any enterprise engaged in commerce to pay a minimum wage for all hours worked up to 40 each week and to pay 1.5x5 times their regular wages for all hours worked over 40 each week, unless an employee meets certain exemption requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 213 and all accompanying Department of Labor ("DOL") regulations.

49.73. 29 U.S.C. § 207(i) requires employers to pay employees who earn compensation on a commission-only basis such that their regular hourly rate is more than 1.5x5 times the applicable minimum wage rate.

50.74. Defendants classified Plaintiffs as exempt from the FLSA requirements of the FLSA.

Page 12 of 19
Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al.
U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT
First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

51.75. Defendants failed to pay PlaintiffPlaintiffs sufficient compensation to meet the requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 207(i).

52.76. Defendants knew or should have known that itstheir actions violated the FLSA.

53.77. Defendant's Defendants' conduct and practices, as described above, were willful.

54.78. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged herein, Defendant is Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for monetary damages, liquidated damages and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees provided by the FLSA for all violations which occurred beginning at least three years preceding the filing of Plaintiff's Plaintiffs' initial complaint, plus periods of equitable tolling.

55.79. Defendant has Defendants have not acted in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to believe its their actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA, and, as a result thereof, Plaintiff is Plaintiffs are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid minimum wage and unpaid overtime premium pay described above pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

56.80. Alternatively, should the Court find that Defendant acted in good faith in failing to pay Plaintiff as provided by the FLSA, Plaintiff is Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

VII. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Collective Action Claim for Violation of the FLSA)

Page 13 of 19

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al.

U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT

First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

26

VILL SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Collective Action Claim for Violation of the FLSA)

57. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

58.81. Plaintiff asserts Plaintiffs assert this claim for damages and declaratory relief on behalf of all similarly situated employees pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seg.

59.82. At all relevant times, Defendant has Defendants have been, and continues continue to be, an enterprise engaged in commerce within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203.

60.83. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206 and 207 require any enterprise engaged in commerce to pay all employees a minimum wage for all hours worked up to 40 each week and to pay 1.5x5 times their regular wages for all hours worked over 40 each week, unless an employee meets certain exemption requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 213 and all accompanying Department of Labor DOL regulations.

61.84. 29 U.S.C. § 207(i) requires employers to pay employees who earn compensation on a commission-only basis such that their regular hourly rate is more than 1.5x5 times the applicable minimum wage rate.

62.85. Defendant Classified Plaintiff Plaintiffs and other similarly situated employees as exempt from the overtime provisions of the FLSA.

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al. U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT

63.86. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and other similarly situated employees sufficient compensation to meet the requirements of 29 U.S.C § 207(i).

64.87. Defendants knew or should have known that itstheir actions violated the FLSA.

65.88. Defendant's Defendants' conduct and practices, as described above, were willful.

66.89. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged herein, Defendant is Defendants are liable to PlaintiffPlaintiffs and all similarly situated employees for monetary damages, liquidated damages and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees provided by the FLSA for all violations which occurred beginning at least three years preceding the filing of Plaintiffs' initial complaint, plus periods of equitable tolling.

67.90. Defendant has Defendants have not acted in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to believe itstheir actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA, and, as a result thereof, Plaintiff and similarly situated employees are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid overtime premium pay described above pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

68.91. Alternatively, should the Court find that <u>DefendantDefendants</u> acted in good faith in failing to pay <u>PlaintiffPlaintiffs</u> and the collective members as provided by

the FLSA, they are entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the applicable legal 1 rate. 3 VIII. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Individual Claim for Violation of A.R.S. § 23-363) 4 5 69. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint 6 as though fully set forth herein. 7 70.92. Plaintiff asserts Plaintiffs assert this claim for damages and declaratory 8 relief pursuant to A.R.S. § 23-363. 9 10 71.93. At all relevant times, Defendant was Plaintiff's Defendants were Plaintiffs' 11 "employer" within the meaning of A.R.S. § 23-363. 12 72.94. A.R.S. § 23-363 requires employers to pay all employees a lawful 13 minimum wage (\$10.50/hr after January of 2018, \$11/hr after January of 2019 and 14 15 \$12/hr after January of 2020). 16 73.95. During some weeks in which Defendants reduced or failed to 17 Plaintiff's Plaintiffs' commission, **Defendant** Defendants failed pay pay 18 PlaintiffPlaintiffs a sufficient minimum wage. 19 20 74.96. Defendant's Defendants' conduct and practices, as described above, were 21 willful, intentional, unreasonable, arbitrary, and in bad faith. 22 75.97. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged herein, Defendant is Defendants are 23 liable to Plaintiff Plaintiffs for monetary and liquidated damages and costs, including 24 25 reasonable attorney's fees provided by the FLSA for all violations which occurred in the 26

Page 16 of 19

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al.

U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT

First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

three years preceding the filing of Plaintiff's initial complaint, plus periods of equitable 1 tolling. 3 IX. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 4 5 6 A.R.S. § 23-351. 7 8 meaning of A.R.S. § 23-351. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 labor may be withheld. 17 18 19 20 21 22 employer fails to pay wages due to the employee. 23 24 25 26 Page 17 of 19

(Individual Claim for Violations of A.R.S. § 23-351) 98. Plaintiffs assert this claim for damages and declaratory relief pursuant to 99. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' "employer" within the 100. A.R.S. § 23-351 requires employers to designate two or more days each month, but not more than sixteen days apart, as fixed paydays for payment of wages to employees. The employer is required to pay the employees all wages due to the employee up to that date, except where the employee remains in the service of the employer, all wages other than overtime or exception pay not to exceed five days of

- 101. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs' wages in a timely manner as described above, and in some pay periods, Defendants never paid Plaintiffs their wages.
- 102. A.R.S. § 23-355 allows an employee to recover against the employer or former employer an amount that is treble the amount of unpaid wages where the
- 103. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged herein, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for monetary and liquidated damages and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees provided by A.R.S. § 22-351 for all violations which occurred in the three

Tony Manzo, et al. v. Engrained Cabinetry and Countertops, LLC, et al. U.S.D.C. (Dist. of Ariz.) 3:22-cv-8081-PCT-JJT First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

years preceding the filing of Plaintiffs' initial complaint, plus periods of equitable tolling.

LX.X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, premises considered, PlaintiffPlaintiffs Tony Manzo, Suzanne Adams, Brian Kimmerle, Judy Kinsinger, Matthew Lee, Seth Zimmerman, Nicole Cavasini-Pludowski and Nancy Thias, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully prayspray that each Defendant be summoned to appear and to answer this Complaint and for declaratory relief and damages as follows:

- A. A declaratory judgment that <u>Defendant's Defendants'</u> practices alleged in this <u>Amended</u> Complaint violate the FLSA, the Arizona Revised Statutes and their related regulations;
- B. Certification of a collective under Section 216 of the FLSA of all individuals similarly situated, as further defined in any motion for the same;
- C. Judgment for damages suffered by <u>PlaintiffPlaintiffs</u> and others similarly situated for all unpaid wages under the FLSA, the Arizona Revised Statutes and their related regulations;
- D. Judgment for liquidated damages owed to <u>PlaintiffPlaintiffs</u> and all others similarly situated pursuant to the FLSA, the Arizona Revised Statutes and their related regulations;

First Amended and Substituted Complaint—Collective Action

Case 3:22-cv-08081-JJT Document 24-1 Filed 08/02/22 Page 19 of 19